AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Before line 1 of the specification (after the Title), please insert the following new paragraph as follows:

This Application is the National Phase PCT of International Application No. PCT/DK2004/000491, filed on July 9, 2004. This Application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a) on Patent Application No(s). PA 2003 01080 and PA 2003 01486 filed in Denmark on July 16, 2003 and October 9, 2003, respectively, and under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) on U.S. Provisional Application No(s). 60/487,609 filed on July 17, 2003, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Please amended the specification on page 1, line 16 through page 2, line 19 as follows:

The fusidanes have in common a tetracyclic ring system with a unique chair-boat-chair conformation, which distinguishes them from steroids. Therefore, in spite of some structural similarity with steroids, namely a tetracyclic system, the fusidanes do not exert any hormonal activity. The fusidanes also have in common a carboxylic acid bearing side chain linked to the ring system at C-17 via a double bond and an acetate group linked at C-16. Fusidic acid, a fermentation product of *Fusidium coccineum*, is the most antibiotically active compound of the fusidanes and is the only fusidane used clinically in treatment of infectious diseases. Fusidic acid ~~(Fucidin®)~~ (FUCIDIN®) is used clinically for the treatment of severe staphylococcal infections, particularly in bone and joint infections, in both the acute and the intractable form of the disease (*The Use of Antibiotics*, 5th Ed., A. Kucers and N.McK. Bennett (Eds.), Butterworth 1997, pp. 580-587, and references cited therein). Although fusidic acid is most commonly used against

staphylococci, it is also used against several other gram-positive species. The clinical value of fusidic acid is also due to its efficient distribution in various tissues, low degree of toxicity and allergic reactions and the absence cross-resistance with other clinically used antibiotics. Fusidic acid is widely used in local therapy for a number of skin and eye infections caused by staphylococci. It is generally given in combination with common antibiotics such as penicillins, erythromycins or clindamycin. It has also been used as an alternative to vancomycin for the control of *Clostridium difficile*. Compared to staphylococci, several other gram-positive cocci are often less susceptible to fusidic acid. As an example, streptococcal species are generally up to 100-fold less sensitive to fusidic acid than staphylococci [Kuchers et al; *supra*]. Other sensitive bacteria include gram-positive anaerobic cocci, such as *Peptococcus* and *Peptostreptococcus spp.*, aerobic or anaerobic gram-positive bacteria, such as *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Clostridium difficile* and *Clostridium perfringens*. Gram-negative bacteria are resistant except for *Neisseria spp.* and *Legionella pneumophila*. The drug is highly potent against both intracellular and extracellular *M. leprae*. The structure-activity relationship (SAR) of fusidic acid has been extensively studied and a large number of analogues have been prepared. However, only a few of these analogues have shown activities comparable with that of fusidic acid. In spite of the extensive SAR studies, the potential of side chain modifications has not extensively been explored.